Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 9, of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1792. [Whole No. 331.]

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a scar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one side, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fearnought coat, a black and white kersey coat, cut round, a white kersey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh shirts, each pieced on one side, two pair of tow-linen trowsers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up said Negro, if out of this State, and secures him in gaol, shall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and secured as aforesaid, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and if brought home, reasonable expences will be paid by

PEREGRINE LETHRBURY.

Chester-Town, June 4, 1791. (ep 8w)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in February last, a NEGRO LAD, named PHIL, about 20 years of age; had on when he went away, a round jacket, a pair homespun breeches, and a tow shirt; the fellow has a yellowish complexion, his heighth about five feet six or seven inches, very square made; has a mark along side of his nose, and one of his insteps has been burnt, which causes the sinews to draw.

Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and have all reasonable charges paid. ROBERT PEARCE.

Head Sassafras, June 16, 1792. (*epim)

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THOMAS JONES.

Frederick-Town, June 5, 1792. (cp4w)

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June 1. (epim & 1aw2m)

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

A CONSTITUTION
OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT
FOR THE STATE OF *KENTUCKY.*

We the Representatives of the People of the State of Kentucky, in Convention assembled, do ordain and establish this Constitution for its Government.

ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1. THE powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments, each of them to be confined to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: those which are legislative to one, those which are executive to another, and those which are judiciary to another.

SEC. 2. No person or collection of persons being of one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances herein after expresly permitted.

SEC. 3. The legislative power of this commonwealth shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 4. The Representatives shall be chosen annually, by the qualified electors of each county respectively on the first Tuesday in May; but the several elections may be continued for three days, if, in the opinion of the presiding officer or officers, it shall be necessary, and no longer.

SEC. 5. No person shall be a Representative, who shall not have attained the age of 24 years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the state two years next preceding his election, and the last six months thereof an inhabitant of the county in which he may be chosen; unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state.

SEC. 6. Within two years after the first meeting of the general assembly, and within every subsequent term of four years, an enumeration of the free male inhabitants above 21 years of age, shall be made in such a manner as may be directed by law. The number of representatives shall at the several periods of making such enumeration be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of free male inhabitants above the age of 21 years in each, and shall never be less than 40 nor greater than 100; but no county hereafter erected, shall be entitled to a separate representation, until a sufficient number of free male inhabitants above the age of 21 years shall be contained within it, to entitle them to one representative agreeable to the ratio which shall then be established.

SEC. 7. The Senators shall be chosen for four years.

SEC. 8. Until the first enumeration be made, the Senate shall consist of 11 members, and thereafter for every 4 members added to the house of representatives, one member shall be added to the Senate.

SEC. 9. In chusing the Senate, one member at least shall be elected from each county, until the number of counties is equal to the number of Senators: after which, when a new county is made, it shall, as to the choice of Senators, be considered as being a part of the county or counties from which it shall have been taken.

SEC. 10. The Senate shall be chosen in the following manner: All persons qualified to vote for representatives, shall on the first Tuesday in May in the present year, and on the same day in every 4th year for ever thereafter, at the place appointed by law for chusing representatives, elect by ballot, by a majority of votes, as many persons as they are entitled to have for representatives for their respective counties, to be electors of the Senate.

SEC. 11. No person shall be chosen an elector, who shall not have resided in the state three years next before his election, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-seven years.

SEC. 12. The electors of the Senate shall meet at such place as shall be appointed for convening the legislature, on the third Tuesday in May in the present year, and on the same day in every fourth year forever thereafter; and they or a majority of them so met, shall proceed to elect by ballot as Senators, men of the most wisdom, experience and virtue, above 27 years of age, who shall have been residents of the state above two whole years next preceding the election. If on the ballot two or more persons shall have an equal number of ballots in their favor, by which the choice shall not be determined by the first ballot, then the electors shall again ballot before they separate, in which they shall be confined to the persons who on the first ballot shall have had an equal number, and they who shall have the greatest number in their favor on the second ballot, shall be accordingly declared and returned duly elected; and if on the second ballot an equal number shall still be in favor of two or more persons, then the election shall be determined by lot, between those who have equal numbers; which proceedings of the electors shall be certified under their hands, and returned to the Secretary for the time being; to whom shall also be made by the proper officers, returns of the persons chosen as electors in the respective counties.

SEC. 13. The electors of Senators shall judge of the qualifications and elections of members of their own body—and on a contested election, shall admit to a seat as an elector, such qualified person as shall appear to them to have the greatest number of legal votes in his favor.

SEC. 14. The electors, immediately on their meeting, and before they proceed to the election of Senators, shall take an oath or make affirmation of fidelity to this state, and also an oath or affirmation to elect without favor, affection, partiality or prejudice, such person for Governor, and such persons for Senators, as they in their judgment and conscience, believe best qualified for the respective offices.

SEC. 15. That in case of refusal, death, resignation, disqualification or removal out of this State of any Senator, the Senate shall immediately thereupon or at their next meeting thereafter, elect by ballot, in the same manner as the electors are herein directed to chuse Senators, another person in his place for the residue of the said term of four years.

SEC. 16. The General Assembly shall meet on the first Monday in November in every year, till the time of their meeting shall be altered by the legislature, unless sooner convened by the Governor.

SEC. 17. Each House shall chuse its Speaker and other officers, and the Senate shall also chuse a Speaker pro tempore, when their Speaker shall exercise the office of Governor.

SEC. 18. Each House shall judge of the qualifications of its members; contested elections shall be determined by a committee to be selected, formed and regulated, in such manner as shall be directed by law. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised by law to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as may be provided.

SEC. 19. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause.

SEC. 20. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish them weekly, except such parts of them as may require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of members on any question, shall at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

SEC. 21. The doors of each House and of committees of the whole, shall be open, unless when the business shall be such as ought to be kept secret.

SEC. 22. Neither House shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days; nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 23. The members of the General Assembly, and electors of the Senate, shall receive from the public Treasury, a compensation for their services, which for the present shall be six shillings a day during their attendance on, going to, and returning from the Legislature, and the place for choosing the Senators; but the same may be increased or diminished by law, if circumstances shall require it, but no alteration shall be made, to take effect during the existence of the Legislature which shall make such alteration: They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendence at the Session of the respective houses, and at the place for chusing Senators, and in going to and returning from the same; And for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 24. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, or for one year afterwards, be appointed to any civil office under this State, which shall have been created or the emoluments of which have been increased during the time such Senator or Representative was in office; provided that no member of the first Legislature which shall be assembled under this constitution, shall be precluded from being appointed to any office which may have been created during his time of service in the said Legislature; and no minister of religious societies, member of Congress or other person holding any office of profit under the United States or this commonwealth, except attornies at law, justices of the peace, militia officers and coroners, shall be a member of either House, during his continuance to act as minister, in Congress, or in office.

SEC. 25. When vacancies happen in the House of Representatives, the Speaker shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

SEC. 26. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments as in other bills.

SEC. 27. Each Senator, Representative, and Sheriff, shall, before he be permitted to act as such, take an oath or affirmation, that he hath not directly or indirectly, given or promised any bribe or treat to procure his election to the said office: and every person shall be disqualified from serving as a Senator, Representative or sheriff, for the term for which he shall have been elected, who shall be convicted of having given or offered any bribe or treat, or canvassed for the said office.

SEC. 28. Every bill which shall have passed both Houses, shall be presented to the Governor, if he approve he shall sign it, but if he shall not approve, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon their journals and proceed to reconsider it; if after such reconsideration, two thirds of that House should agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall be a law: but in such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for or against the bills, shall be entered on the journals of each House respectively, if any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall be presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it; unless the General Assembly by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Monday last arrived at New-York the Packet Chesterfield, Capt. Jones, in 49 days from Falmouth. She brought papers to the 4th of May.

LONDON, May 1.

FRANCE, governed by the violent democracy known under the name of Jacobins, has at length denounced war against the King of Hungary and Bohemia. The aspect of Europe is so new that we know not what to conjecture, though at the same time so portentous, that we cannot but fear some general commotion, and consequently some general calamity. War between Germany and France seems now unavoidable, as both parties are too proud and too confident of support, to listen to terms of mutual concession or compromise. Could the voice of reason and moderation be heard amidst the tumults of passion and the clangor of arms, we would, in the character of friends to human nature, and impartial spectators of all political contests, whether at home or abroad, earnestly recommend peace to the contending parties in France, on the ground of a general amnesty, and the establishment of a third branch in the legislature, by the institution of a chamber for the ancient nobility, and the dignified clergy, analogous to our House of Peers. But the present temper of the parties concerned does not admit of such councils. It will, no doubt, be the first object of what we shall call the monarchical party, including under that denomination both the over-powered nobility and clergy in France, and the sovereigns of other countries who have espoused the cause of the fugitive princes, to seize some strong post or posts in France, as centers of union, or rather a re-union, of those who are friends, if not of the antient government, yet of moderate reformation. It will, in like manner, be the object of the French democracy to cross the Rhine, and erect the standard of liberty in the Netherlands, in Liege, in Holland too perhaps, and in other countries. The allies will seek for friends and adherents in France, the Nascent Republic in the Low Countries and in Germany, and all around them. Whether will the enthusiasm of freedom, or the combined efforts of many and mighty powers prevail? That is the problem now to be determined by policy and by arms.

It would have been full time enough if the National Assembly had waited till the new King of Hungary had come to some positive measure of hostility against the French, before they had declared war; for as it is, the National Assembly must appear in no other light than that of having declared an offensive war against Germany, merely on the ground of the declared opinion of the King of Hungary, as to the points on which he desired to have the Constitution of France amended, though he had actually taken no measure to enforce that opinion by an overt act, except the stationing of part of his military strength might so be construed, which would hardly be allowed so long as he refrained from any direct attack on the possessions of France.

The daring republicans who adopt the doctrines of Thomas Paine in this country, are proceeding to extremities little short of madness, and under the pretence of supporting the cause of freedom, are every day guilty of the grossest treason. Surely with the most perfect zeal for the liberty of the press, it must be the wish of all who are attached to the constitution, to see the proper spirit of controul exerted, and indeed it is shewing a true regard for the sacred freedom of the press to prevent it from being profaned by the scandalous licence which some desperate writers assume, who have no end in view but a general confusion, by which alone they are likely to escape from the horrors of famine, or a gaol.

Government it is to be hoped, are not idle though silent, with respect to the daring liberties which certain factious writers take with the Constitution, and in particular with the executive branch which they are incessantly endeavoring to bring into contempt by a general attack upon monarchy.

Letters received on Saturday by the Flanders mail, are so far interesting in a public light, as they bring us information that the disputes which have so long subsisted in the Netherlands are at length brought to a happy termination.

In a short debate, which occurred on Friday last in the National Assembly of France, after the proposal of war, a sally of one Member produced much applause.—"When Francis the First," was read as the name of the

King of Hungary, "Read," ſaid he, Francis the laſt for there will be no more Kings of Hungary."

The States of Brabant aſſembled on the 17th inſtant, when they agreed to grant the ſubſidies withheld from the two late Emperors—and made ſolemn profeſſions of attachment and ſubmiſſion to their new ſovereign. The only boon they aſked in return, was the reſtoration of the five former Counſellors of the Council of Brabant, which is to be granted. Van der Noot and Van Eupen are not included in this amneſty. The clergy have likewiſe profeſſed their attachment to the new King, and on every occaſion declaim againſt the new order of things in France, which they are determined to oppoſe, leaſt the French ſhould endeavor to commit the ſame violation on their property as they have on the eſtates of their own clergy. In this moment of invaſion, the reconciliation of all parties is a very material point gained, in ſecuring the Netherlands to their lawful ſovereign.

Our Miniſtry are reſolutely determined not to interfere in the meditated war on the Continent. As long as the honor and ſecurity and true policy of England allow it, they are determined to refrain from all hoſtility. It is evidently for the intereſt of the country to remain in peace; but at the ſame time, it is known to all the world, that this country is prepared for war.—We wiſh earneſtly for a continuance of tranquility, but are prepared for the moſt reſolute and violent attacks of an open enemy.

This morning about one o'clock a terrible fire broke out in a ſtore warehouſe belonging to Mr. Griffin, in Evangeliſt Court, Water Lane, Blackfriars, near Apothecaries Hall. Many of the back houſes being very old, and the wind blowing high, the flames raged with ſo much fury that but few of the unfortunate people had time to do more than get out of their houſes in their ſhirts.

About fifty houſes have been deſtroyed, with almoſt all the furniture which they contained.

A letter was received laſt week from Dr. Willis, by one of his relatives in the country, wherein he expreſſes his expectation of returning to England in a few weeks, and of leaving his Royal patient perfectly reſtored to her health.

The three grand armies of France are in motion; but as yet we do not learn that they have committed any act of hoſtility. General Brown, a man of great military ſkill, is to be Commander in Chief of the Auſtrian army.

An expreſs arrived laſt night at the Secretary of State's Office, with an account of a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, for ten days, having been agreed on between the French and Auſtrians.—A letter was written by Louis to his nephew the King of Hungary, preſſing him very ſtrongly to an accommodation with the National Aſſembly; the ſuſpenſion was propoſed, in order to have time for an anſwer from the Court of Vienna; ſo that there are yet hopes, among the more moderate people in Paris, that a war between the two countries may be averted.

In 1745 the French took Oſtend, after a ten day's ſiege. If they ſhould now attempt it, they will be moſt likely to ſucceed by a coup-de-main.

M. Perigord, late biſhop of Autun, arrived in town on Sunday laſt, accompanied by M. Garat, editor of the Journal de Paris, M. Dumont, of Geneva, and M. Gallois, all members of the high patriotic party.

They dined with M. de Chauvelin, the new ambaſſador, who is to preſent his credentials to the King tomorrow, and to the Queen on Thurſday.

M. Perigord is attached to the embaſſy. He will entirely ſuperintend the conduct of the nominal miniſter; and as far as age may be ſuppoſed to have ripened political wiſdom, he is undoubtedly choſen with great propriety.

M. Mienhard, the Secretary of Legation, is by birth a German, but his regeneration into Patriotic Purity is ſaid to be complete.

Orders have been actually ſent from Paris for a body of troops to march to Dunkirk immediately, and to be reinforced by about 4000 men in garriſon there. The ſituation of Dunkirk is ſo near, as to be not more than ſix hours quick march to Oſtend, which is very weakly garriſoned, and could not reſiſt any regular attack from a large body of forces. The orders given have been ſo peremptory to make the greateſt diſpatch, that we may expect to hear every day of the French troops being before that place. The policy of this attack is evident, and could not be better conceived. The French, by taking Oſtend, will deſtroy the neſt of privateers which are fitting out there with the greateſt alacrity, and muſt injure French trade very materially.

A letter from an Engliſh gentleman at Peterſburgh, gives a very curious account of the preſent ſtate of that court. The murder of the King of Sweden made a ſtrong impreſſion on the Empreſs; but it gave ſuch an alarm to the Arch-duke, as was perceptible to every one. He talked publickly of plans being formed to carry him off; and in a converſation with her majeſty, he ſpoke in the moſt unmeaſured terms, deporting himſelf. ſays the letter, "neither as a ſon, nor as a ſubject." The health of the Empreſs is not merely on the decline. There is evidently a thorough break up of the conſtitution. Her death, though it will make no change in the abject condition of the people, will be the æra of a material change in the empire, for it is likely to be divided.

A young man was lately executed at Bruſſels for enliſting men, not for the Auſtrian ſervice. This execution, inſtead of ſtriking terror, has excited indignation. Emigrations and deſertions are more frequent than ever.

A letter from Gibraltar ſays, the brother of the late Emperor of Morocco is not dead of his wounds, as has been reported. He is now perfectly recovered; and there are actually two Emperors of Morocco, viz. Muley Iſham, who was proclaimed at Morocco, and Muley Iſlama, who has been acknowledged Emperor at Tangiers and Tetuan.

The *ladies* of France have left off *rouge*; the chimney-ſweepers of England having adopted it, ought to be a ſufficient reaſon for our Britiſh fair quitting their diſguiſes and truſting to nature. There is no colour ſo attractive as that which

'Nature's own ſweet and cunning hand laid on.'
Our divine poet very properly calls it
'Celeſtial roſy red, Love's proper hue.'

THE PUBLIC EDUCATION OF FRANCE.

In the plan of public inſtruction, ſubmitted to the National Aſſembly by M. Condorcet, and which is printed for the uſe of the members, there is the following memorable paſſage:

"The principles of morality taught in the ſchools, and in the inſtitutions, ſhall be thoſe which, founded on natural ſentiment and reaſon, belong equally to all men. The conſtitution, in recognizing the right that each individual has to chuſe his religious worſhip, and in eſtabliſhing an entire equality among all the inhabitants of France, does not permit that any mode of religious worſhip ſhall be adopted, which excluding the children of one part of the citizens, would deſtroy the equality of advantages, or would give to particular dogmas an advantage contrary to the freedom of opinions. It is therefore rigorouſly neceſſary to ſeparate from morality the principles of all particular religions, and not to admit into public inſtruction the teaching of any mode of religious worſhip. Every one of theſe ought to be taught in the temples by its proper miniſters. The parents, whatever may be their creed, whatever may be their opinion, as to the neceſſity of ſuch or ſuch religion, can then, without repugnance, ſend their children to the national eſtabliſhments, and the ſtate will not, as heretofore, uſurp the rights of conſcience, under the pretext of enlightening and directing them."

STOCKHOLM, April 20.

The minor King and the Regent have received an addreſs from the four orders of Stockholm, expreſſing their grief at the late event. It was compoſed of nine deputies of the Nobleſſe, four of the Clergy, five of the Bourgeoiſe, and ſeven of the order of Peaſants.—The confuſion is daily ſubſiding, and the government are relaxing gradually from the ſevere diſcipline which was eſtabliſhed.

BAREITH, (Ger.) April 23.

Yeſterday a detachment of Huſſars of Blanckenſtein, 200 men of the regiment of Eſterhazy, 40 dragoons, and 232 poſt-horſes, paſſed by here in their way to the Low Countries. The infantry recruits conſiſted of 1042 men, and 181 ferrymen and engineers.

COBLENTZ, April 16.

Marſhal Broglio returned here on Saturday. Every thing is in motion here, and ſeems to indicate the approach of the time for the execution of the long-intended plan of the emigrants; however, it is thought that it will be July before any thing effectual can be done.

Yeſterday the King of France's brothrs moved from Mentz and Bingen.

OSTEND, April 25.

We are here as quiet and unconcerned about a late event at Paris, as if nothing had happened; the Netherlands are ſo well furniſhed with German troops, under the beſt of diſcipline, that but little fear is entertained here reſpecting an attack from that unhappy and divided country.

VIENNA, April 15.

A body of troops, under the command of General Wallis, is marching into Lower Auſtria, attended by 21 field pices, 6 pounders, two 12 pounders, and 2 mortars; 24 battalions of infantry, and 14 diviſions of cavalry, in all 40,830 men, and attended by 84 pieces of artillery, ſix pounders, twelve 12 pounders, and 12 mortars, are on the route for the Netherlands.

PARIS, April 25.

The Decrees relative to the ſequeſtration of the Eſtates of the Emigrants has been inſerted in the regiſters of the Municipality at Paris.

The moſt poſitive orders have been iſſued for the troops to march. General Luckner is to take poſſeſſion of the defiles of Porentrui, conformably with the Treaty between France and the Biſhop of Balle. The center army, reinforced with a detachment from that of the north, is to advance towards Luxemburgh. M. de Rochambeau is to march towards Mons.—Van der Merſh has accepted a poſt in the French army; he acts as Marchal de Camp.

From ſeveral parts of the interior of France, the moſt melancholy news is received. Letters from Niſmes declare, that it is now no longer poſſible to number the Chateaux which have been pillaged and reduced to aſhes. Letters from Perpignan, make mention that houſes, ſhops, &c. have been plundered and demoliſhed by a ſet of ruffians, who, elated by ſucceſs, attacked churches, &c, overthrew altars, ſtatues, &c.

Arles has been obliged to pay a ſum of 80,000 livres as a ranſom. The Marſeilles army is daily increaſing; and it is no longer a ſecret that their object is to erect the ſouthern provinces into a Republic. The city of Marſeilles has advanced them a ſum of 100,000 livres.

Yeſterday the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs informed the National Aſſembly that M. de Semonville, who was appointed by the King, Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the Court of Turin, has been arreſted at Alexandria, on his journey from Genoa to Turin, by order of his Sardinian Majeſty, on pretence that he had no paſſport from the Sardinian government. The court of Turin has iſſued orders not to permit M. de Semonville to enter Piedmont; and M. d'Hauteville, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, has ſent a courier to the Court of France, with diſpatches full of complaints againſt the Ambaſſador, and ſaying that it was exceedingly dangerous to ſuffer him to reſide at Turin. He is alſo accuſed of having endeavoured to excite tumults. His Sardinian Majeſty entreats the King of the French to appoint another Ambaſſador in his room.

M. de Semonville has written ſeveral letters to M. de la Lande, the French Secretary of Legation, complaining of the outrageous inſults offered to the repreſentatives of the French nation.

M. Dumourier then read a copy of the diſpatches which he has ſent to M. de la Lande.—In theſe he expreſſes his aſtoniſhment that a French Ambaſſador ſhould be inſulted and arreſted, while the French rebels who have emigrated are openly protected. He charges expreſsly the Secretary of Legation,

1ſt. To inſiſt on the revocation of the orders given by the Sardinian Government for the arreſtation of M de Semonville. 2d. To demand an explanation within 24 hours. 3d. To go to M. de Semonville, and to preſent him to his Sardinian Majeſty. 4th. If the Court of Turin ſhould not obſerve the laws of good neighbourhood, to withdraw himſelf from Turin and to accompany the French Miniſter to Genoa.

The tenor of theſe diſpatches was highly applauded.

M. Bourgoing, the French Ambaſſador at Madrid, has written to M Dumourier, and informed him that Spain neither is, nor has the abilities of becoming hoſtile to France, and that the cordon of troops on the Frontiers conſiſts of only 12 or 13,000 men.

April 27. This day is appointed for the march of M. de Biron, with an advanced detachment of the army, towards Mons, which will be the firſt ſcene of action.—The enthuſiaſm of the army is at its heighth. It is impoſſible for to conceive of more alacrity, more vigour, or more ſanguine hopes.

We have, as uſual, a number of horrible reports. The Duke of Brunſwick ſhot at a review—the Biſhop of Spires dead—the Elector of Bavaria murdered, &c. &c. M. Briſſot calls this the *Epizootia*, or the Royal Mange. There is not a word of truth in all theſe reports, which are made for the Rue Vivienne.

We have an account to-day that General Luckner has taken poſſeſſion of the important paſs of Porentrui; but it wants confirmation.

The Republic of Berne perſiſts in recalling the regiment of Erneſt, but with great expreſſions of friendſhip towards France.

M. Polverel, a lawyer, and M. Santonax, one of the Editors of the Revolutions of Paris, and M. ChalIot, are appointed Commiſſioners to St. Domingo.

The elector of Treves, the moment he was informed of the King's ultimatum, ſent a Courier to Vienna, requeſting that the emigrants might be permitted to aſſemble and to take up arms. It was expected that by the 25th of April, they would be completed, armed, and embodied. The laſt diviſion of the Brigaw army is arrived at Fribourg. Generals Wallis and Cobourg are in full march at the head of 30 battallions, conſiſting of 1500 men each.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, April 23.

The decree of Sunday, that each member ſhould give up one month's pay for the pubic ſervice, was revoked, on the ground that all extraordinary contributions ought to be voluntary. It now remains open for the members of the aſſembly, and all their fellow-citizens, to contribute in proportion to their means and their patriotiſm.

A number of voluntary contributions were received.

A letter from the King was read, ſtating that the ſum allowed for extraordinary and ſecret ſervices in the foreign department was too ſmall, and deſiring that it might be increaſed by ſix millions of livres.—Referred to the diplomatic and finance committees.

The miniſter for the home department gave an account of the internal diſturbances, which he attributed chiefly to the diſaffected clergy. The Aſſembly referred his account to the committee of twelve, with an inſtruction to report on the propriety of depriving the prieſts, who refuſed to take the civic oath, of their penſions, or even baniſhing them the kingdom.

One of the ſecretaries announced that a regiſter was open for the voluntary ſubſcriptions of the members for the expences of the war—all the members preſent immediately went and ſubſcribed; and the ſum thus raiſed will greatly exceed that which would have been raiſed by the decree repealed at the opening of the ſitting.

Evening Sitting.

A number of patriotic gifts were received.

A decree was paſſed for an additional allowance to the officers of the army during the war.

APRIL 24.

Great part of this ſitting was ſpent in receiving accounts of patriotic gifts, and the remainder in diſcuſſing a plan for the formation of free companies during the war.

Evening Sitting.

The ſame diſcuſſion continued.

APRIL 27.

A vaſt number of patriotic donations were made at the bar, among which 450l. were given by three Engliſh boys. The ſcholars of the pariſh of Saint-Merry offered a purſe made up of their pocket money.

A Paymaſter-General and a Comptroller-General were ordered for each of the three armies.

SAVANNAH, May 31.

A match for the Bottle Conjurer!

In conſequence of notice given, about 300 people aſſembled at the filature, laſt Monday evening, to ſee the wonderful feats which were promiſed to be performed by John Perry's daughter, himſelf, his horſe, pigeon, &c: After ſuffering much for an hour and a half, from the heat of the weather, and the houſe being greatly crowded, they were obliged to diſmiſs without having their curioſity gratified, for ſome of the company going behind the curtain found John and his aſſociates, by means of a ladder fixed to one of the windows, had made off with the caſh they collected, leaving only a little girl behind them on the ſtage. The tickets were ſigned Juan Penez, or Perez, and there ſeems alſo to have been concerned in this cheat an Italian, who went by the name of John Jontſon, a hair dreſſer named Williams, and ſome others whoſe names are now unknown.

SALEM, June 19.

ESSEX BANK

Will begin to diſcount on Monday next, if no unexpected occurrence occaſions a delay.

This Bank is kept in the ſame building with the Cuſtom Houſe, in *Bank-Street*, Salem, a few rods from the Sun Tavern.

The following gentlemen have been choſen officers of it, viz.

Mr. William Gray, jun. Preſident.

Capt. George Dodge, Edward Pulling, Eſq. Mr. John Norris, Jacob Aſhton, Eſq. Capt. William Orne, and Capt. Joſeph White, Directors.

Mr. James King, Caſhier.

We are aſſured that *ſpeculation*, that bane of induſtry and integrity, is no part of the ſyſtem on which this Bank is inſtituted. Situated in the midſt of an enterprizing, commercial and manufacturing people, it is intended to facilitate the operations of their induſtry; and we underſtand that infant manufactures will be the particular objects of its favor. By this inſtitution, the profits which have hitherto been drawn from the citizens of Eſſex by other banking houſes, and which have not been inconſiderable, may be retained among ourſelves, and applied to the promotion of our own buſineſs. And as the aſſociators are not only jointly, but individually, anſwerable for the credit of the Bank, the inhabitants of this county will find a ſuperior degree of ſecurity, co-operating with their general intereſt, to give a currency to the Eſſex Bank Bills.

A particular convenience ariſes to the inhabitants more immediately in its neighborhood: that every man may depoſit his caſh in the Bank for ſecurity, free of expenſe, however large or ſmall the ſum, and make uſe of checks for the tranſaction of buſineſs.

While the good of the community is promoted by this inſtitution, it is hoped that the ſtockholders may derive a reaſonable advantage for their enterprize.

BOSTON, June 21.

Capt. Kellſa, from Bilboa, which he left the beginning of May, confirms the accounts of the Declaration of War by the French Nation againſt the Houſe of Auſtria, and the other powers who have ſuccoured and encouraged the French emigrants, and who have been menacing hoſtilities, and dictating terms to France.—He further adds, that a merchant of great repute in Bilboa, read him an account of a battle which had been fought by the French Patriots, and the Germans in Auſtrian Flanders—that it was on the 26th day of April, and that accounts had ſtated the loſs on both ſides at 7000 men, the action continuing from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon. On which ſide Victory declared herſelf, he did not underſtand, but ſuppoſes from the ſilence on that head, that it was dubious.

The Captain further informs that the Spaniſh government entertained great fears of a Revolution in that kingdom—that, as far as poſſible, all correſpondence on political ſubjects was interdicted, and that the Inquiſition-Boat viſited every veſſel on its arrival, to forbid the landing of any books, pamphlets, letters or newſpapers, but ſuch as were previouſly inſpected. The Captain and crew of all veſſels were alſo forbid ſpeaking on the government or religion of Spain.

NEW-YORK, June 25.

The Governor of the ſtate of Georgia has iſſued his proclamation requiring the citizens of that ſtate reſident in the lower diſtrict, to elect, on the 9th of July, one Repreſentative in the Congreſs of the United States, in the room of Anthony Wayne.

Philadelphia, June 30.

European accounts by the Packet, and by a late arrival at Charleſton from London, further inform—That proclamations are ſtuck up in all the ſtreets of Luxemburgh, purporting that the Governor General of the Low Countries have been informed that the Jacobins have formed a deſign of ſending emiſſaries into that country, under the diſguiſe of peaſants, to diſtribute ſeditious pamphlets among the people—they therefore offer a reward of 100 ducats to any one who ſhall cauſe any of theſe emiſſaries to be arreſted.—That the trial of M. Leſſart before the High Court, had commenced; his firſt hearing laſted three hours.—That the French ports in the channel were menaced by privateers who were preparing to put to ſea under imperial colours the moment war was declared.—That the Prince de Naſſau had arrived at Coblentz.—That the Princes of Hohenloe, Bartſenſtein, &c. have concluded treaties of ſubſidy with the French Princes.—In the late fire at Gottenburg, 120 houſes were deſtroyed, the univerſity and the ſhipping were preſerved.—The new King of Hungary has diſmiſſed all the retainers of the Italian opera, by which he ſaves 300,000 florins per annum;—that he had lately received a note containing theſe words, "If you value your life, do not meddle with the affairs of the French nation."—That reports are in circulation at Paris, that the Prince of Brunſwick was aſſaſſinated in his cloſet; that the Elector of Bavaria is dead; and that the Empreſs of Ruſſia was arreſted.—That the celebrated Captain Pacha, who was Admiral of the Turkiſh fleet the late war, is depoſed, and ſucceeded by a page aged 30, who has never ſeen any ſervice at ſea; this appointment has much diſpleaſed the officers of the navy.—That notwithſtanding the diſcontents which reigned in Sweden at the concluſion of the Diet of Geſle, the aſſaſſination of the King has contributed more to reconcile thoſe to the royal authority who were oppoſed to it, than to forward the views of the conſpirators—of this, the young King and the regent have received proof by a deputation from the four orders to aſſure thoſe Princes of their loyalty and attachment.—That the death of Guſtavus has not altered the determination of the Swediſh government to unite with the confederate ſovereigns of Pruſſia, Auſtria and Ruſſia.—That the Imperialiſts are in full force every where, and their troops in the fineſt condition—that they have an army of 16,000 men in the neighbourhood of Bruſſels, and that Oſtend is guarded by a choſen body of troops.——Notwithſtanding the preceding accounts, there is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe that the confederates againſt the revolution of France entertain the greateſt apprehenſions for the internal tranquility of their reſpective territories—the French are enthuſiaſtic, and will be invincible, for the ſpirit of liberty, where a conteſt can be maintained, will moſt aſſuredly triumph.

Sailed on Monday laſt from this port for England, the ſhip Ceres, Capt. Marſh. In this veſſel the honorable Mr. PINCKNEY, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of Great-Britain, and family, Mr. COLLET, Mr. ONGAL and Mr. ROMESONE, went paſſengers.

Electioneering for ſeats in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, under the law providing for an encreaſe in that branch of the legiſlature, is begun in Virginia. The Winchester paper of the 18th inſt. contains an addreſs to electors from Mr. Robert Rutherford, of Berkley county, an old ſervant of the public, on the ſubject.

Articles in the Britiſh papers received by the Packet, ſpeaking of the conduct of the Engliſh Miniſtry at the preſent criſis, inſinuate—that they have not only changed their ſyſtem of a balance, but that they have ſurrendered all the ancient and eſtabliſhed policy of England, and becauſe they have been foiled in undertaking needleſs armaments, are at length determined to ſuffer no occaſion to provoke them to hoſtility. They have called out Wolf! Wolf! ſo long, with needleſs terror, or with artful deſign, that they are now afraid to announce a real danger.

The lateſt accounts from France contain little more than details of the patriotic ſpirit which the declaration of war has brought into action, and the zeal with which contributions are made to ſupport it. This is the critical period to provide thoſe permanent reſources for the ſupport of Liberty and the Conſtitution, which may be wanted when the preſent ardor ſhall abate. Our allies will doubtleſs profit by the experience of this country.

The Salem Gazette of laſt week contains a particular account of a diſagreeable affair that occurred in Table Bay, between Capt. Sims, of the ſhip Fame, of Philadelphia, and Captain Bligh, commander of the Britiſh ſhip Providence. Capt. Bligh, it ſeems, took one of Capt. Sims' men, and notwithſtanding the ſpirited remonſtrances of Capt Sims, refuſed to deliver him up.—On various pretences, it is ſaid that the ſeamen have in a high-handed manner been lately taken from ſeveral American veſſels.

We hear that the diſtilling buſineſs is in ſo flouriſhing a way of late, that for the want of a ſufficient quantity of new copper, the ſmiths are making uſe of old copper kettles, for ſtills.

The Pittſburgh Gazette, received by yeſterday's poſt, contains nothing new.

From a Bennington paper of June 15.

We are happy to inform our readers, that the report publiſhed ſome time ſince, ſtating that Judge Powell was ſent to Quebec in irons, is wholly premature; that piece of calumny was undoubtedly framed by ſome of his enemies—for, like all men of merit, he is not without them.

The account of the aſſaſſination of the King of Sweden, as publiſhed by authority at Stockholm, contains the following particulars in brief: That it appears from the confeſſions of the criminals themſelves, that Ankerſtrom and Count Horn had agreed, that the removal of the King was the only thing that could effect their wiſhes in a change of the government—That Ankerſtrom ſays he was alſo actuated by a ſpirit of revenge on account of a proſecution carried on againſt him laſt year, which induced him to be the inſtrument of removing the King—That ſeveral plans of carrying the deſign into execution had been contemplated, but had failed—That Count Ribbing entered into the conſpiracy; ſhortly after which, it was reſolved by theſe three perſons, that the King ſhould be aſſaſſinated by Ankerſtrom, either with a dagger or piſtols, at a play or maſquerade, where a great concourſe of people would be collected, that the aſſaſſin might be eaſier concealed—That theſe three conſpirators were at the play on the 16th January laſt—that Horn placed Ankerſtrom in a covered paſſage, which the King uſed to paſs through, where he was to have been ſhot; but the King did not that evening go into this paſſage, by which means Ankerſtrom's murderous intention was fruſtrated—Two days after this, he was at another play, but could not get a favorable opportunity—A maſquerade between the 19th and 20th of January was then fixed on, but the company being ſmall, prevented the execution of their deſign—They then ſet out for Geſle, where the murder was to have been perpetrated at a maſquerade on the 2d March, but was again prevented in conſequence of the ſmall number of perſons preſent.—A maſquerade was advertiſed for the 16th March; this was fixed on as the time; previous to which, it appears, that Major Liljehorn and General Pechelin had been let into the ſecret—the latter of whom was to provide for the revolution which was to take place after the aſſaſſination.

The whole plan was further matured at Count Ribbing's country ſeat—who was to get a number of people to the maſquerade, in which buſineſs Pechelin promiſed to aſſiſt. Horn, Ankerſtrom, and Ribbing, met at the lodgings of the latter on Friday evening, where Ankerſtrom loaded his piſtols with balls, ſhot and nails; beſides which he took a large knife, ground ſharp on both ſides, and to which a barb was made; after which they all three went to the maſquerade—When the King, preſently after, came into the room, Ankerſtrom in the croud approached him, took the piſtol from his ſide-pocket and ſhot the King, who ſtood with his back towards him, ſo near that the mouth of the piſtol touched his cloaths. Ankerſtrom, who, when the King did not fall, was about to complete the murder with the knife, was ſo agitated, that he dropped it on the floor, and let the piſtols alſo gently fall at the ſame time; as he drew himſelf back among the people, to create a general confuſion, he cried out, Fire! which was repeated by many others.

It appeared that Baron Bjelke was deeply concerned—that Lieut. Ehrenſward was alſo of the party—that the Counſellor of Chancery, Jacob Von Engeſtrom, was acquainted with the deſign—beſides whom, Major Hertſmanſdorf, of the Artillery, the Secretary of Protocol, John Von Engeſtrom, are accuſed, and have made partial confeſſions.

General Pechelin denies the charges againſt him, but Baron Bjelke poiſoned himſelf, and the court of juſtice ordered that his body ſhould be taken by the common hangman to the gallows, and buried there—which was done.

The Counſel for the proſecution has given in his final pleading againſt Ankerſtrom, and the Royal Court of Juſtice is proceeding in the buſineſs with reſpect to the others.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England, to his friend in this city—received by the Packet—dated May 1ſt, 1792.

"Before I enter upon the ſpecial buſineſs, that occaſions my writing by the packet; I muſt congratulate you upon the riſing ſpirit of humanity and liberty in my native country, which has at length ſhewn itſelf in the Houſe of Commons, where it was carried the laſt week that the Britiſh African trade in human fleſh ſhall ceaſe Jan. 1ſt, 1796. You will now be furniſhed with continual news from Europe. The deſpots having perſiſted in their plan of attempting to force the French to ſubmit to their former ſlavery, notwithſtanding the providential warnings given them to the contrary in the unexpected deaths of the Emperor and the Swediſh King; the National Aſſembly and the King of the French, have wiſely declared war againſt the King of Hungary, with the deſign of giving a home thruſt, before the confederates are fully provided to parry it off. A ſtranger to the language of France, and too far advanced beyond ſixty, I cannot ſerve them in any ſhape by croſſing the channel, beyond what I can do here, by openly and publicly, as well as privately advocating their cauſe, and imploreing the favor of heaven on them that they may be ſucceeded, that the judgment of war may be changed into a bleſſing to them, by proving the mean of firmly eſtabliſhing their conſtitution, and that it may alſo prove the introduction and confirmation of ſacred and civil liberty in its utmoſt extent through other European dominions. The preſent is a new kind of war; royal and imperial deſpotiſm againſt national liberty. I pretend not to the knowledge of court-ſecrets; but can eaſily conjecture, that the royal undertakers have the hearty ſanction of all the crowned heads, the Poliſh only excepted; and they that have faith in the ſincerity of Louis, will except him alſo. Many think that our court are ſtrong in favor of the anti-revolutioniſts; and would willingly aid them out of the public purſe; but it is my own private opinion, beſides that of great numbers, that no miniſter will dare to do it; for it is certain, that a ſenſe of what are the rights of men ſpreads; the many excellent publications, that Burke's political yeaſt or barm has raiſed into exiſtence, have greatly diffuſed civil knowledge. Paine, and ſome others go into an exceſs; but they are of great uſe, and tend to bring off individuals from the other extreme, and nearer to that middle wherein lies the greateſt ſafety. I have lived to ſee one revolution terminate moſt happily, in the beſt government that exiſts; and I hope to ſee the other in Europe end glorioufly: not that either is perfect. The French ſhould have an upper Houſe or Senate, where the ariſtocrats may collect and ſhare in government. There will always, in a large commercial community, be perſons, whoſe ſuperior abilities and fortunes will raiſe them above the generality, and who will of courſe entertain ariſtocratic ſentiments; and I apprehend that it is much ſafer for the body politic, that theſe ſhould form a ſeparate branch, than mix with the common maſs in one repreſentative aſſembly, where by joint and covert policy they ſecure a majority to ſupport their own dangerous, though invisible plans. Your American Conſtitution has provided that *no title of nobility ſhall be granted by the United States*; it ſhould have provided alſo, that no honorary diſtinguiſhing titles (which are really titles of nobility) ſhall be hereditary, or permanent from one generation to another. You will perceive that I have my eye to the Cincinnati, for the individuals of which I have the greateſt veneration and eſteem, and let them enjoy the honorable order while they exiſt; but then let it ceaſe with them: but if their ſons, and ſons-ſons are to inherit it after them, they have a privilege annexed to them, that exalts them above their fellow-citizens, which is actual nobility. Hereditary honors or offices, I abhor (as being repugnant to common ſenſe) with one exception—honors and offices are beſtowed as the reward of merit, and ſhould therefore be confined to merit; but merit is not hereditary. The patriotic and courageous ſoldier, may be ſucceeded by a cowardly ſelfiſh ſon. The firmeſt friend of liberty may leave behind him a man of the moſt unpricipled and deſpotic caſt. The pious and good magiſtrate and miniſter, may be the fathers of proffligate and vile wretches. I have made a ſingle exception, in favor of a peculiar hereditary ſucceſſion, being apprehenſive that the firſt magiſtrate, whether ſtiled King, Emperor, or Preſident, ſhould be hereditary to prevent the horrid conteſts that muſt be the attendants of renewed elections.—To avoid which for the future, the Poles have in their new conſtitution provided for an hereditary ſovereignty."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lexington, Kentuckey, to his correſpondent in Carliſle, dated May 21ſt, 1792.

"The Indians have been doing a conſiderable damage about Frankfort—They were purſued over the Ohio by a party of Volunteers, but they found the Indians too ſtrong to attempt an attack, and returned without doing any thing."

Extract of another letter from the ſame place.

"Our Convention did in one week make a Conſtitution; the next week that Conſtitution was unanimouſly adopted; and now our Repreſentatives, Electors, Sheriff and Coroner, being choſen, and after them our Governor and Senators, viz.—Governor, Iſaac Shelby,—Senators, John Campbell, for Jefferſon county—John Logan, for Lincoln; —— Caldwell, for Nelſon—William M'Dowell, for Mercer—— Robert Todd, for Fayette—Thomas Kennedy, for Madiſon—John Allen, for Bourbon—Robert Johnſton, for Woodford—Alexander D. Orr, for Maſon. Extra Senators, Alexander S. Bullet, Payton Short; the wheels of that conſtitution will on the 4th of June be put in motion. The large brick market houſe is now converted into an elegant Aſſembly Room. The buildings carrying on here are really ſurpriſing."

Ignorance is ſaid to be the effect of tyranny, but it may be doubted whether an enlightened people were ever enſlaved except by the application of ſuperior external force.

Certain it is, that freedom and ignorance cannot long exiſt together; for mankind will not naturally prize thoſe things, the advantages of which require an enlightened underſtanding juſtly to appreciate.

"Oppreſſion will make men mad"—and reſiſtance to tyranny is an impulſe of nature, whether enlightened or not; but, the bleſſings of revolutions depend on a wiſe improvement of that change in ſociety which they produce—for the want of due information, and juſt principles how many enterprizes in favor of the rights of man have proved abortive?

Friends of the human race! would you lay the foundations of liberty on a baſis that can never be moved, evince your patriotiſm by taking effectual meaſures to enlighten the GREAT BODY OF THE PEOPLE.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Neſtor,	*Birkitt,*	*Cork*
Wilmington,	*Jefferies,*	*Wilmington*
Martha,	*Durant,*	*Whitby, G. B.*
Brig Cremore,	*Barras,*	*Jamaica*
Norfolk,	*Sheetan,*	*Cape-Francois*
Pomona,	*Frankford,*	*Port-au-Prince*
Union,	*Dryburgh,*	*Hamburgh*
Schooner Diſpatch,	*Kendall,*	*Honduras*
Harriot,	*Davis,*	*Cape-Francois*
Eagle,	*Croſs,*	*Charleſton*
Sloop Dove,	*Lowe,*	*Newbury-Port*
Sally,	*Edgar,*	*Curracoa*
Rabia,	*Macklin,*	*New-York.*

Arrived at Boſton, Brig Lively, Capt. Kellſa, from Bilboa (Spain) 42 days. In lat. 43, 27, long. 17, (off Cape Finiſtre) was chaſed and brought to by a copper-bottomed Cruizer, of 18 guns—and 100 men. The Captain of which aſked Capt. Kellſa many queſtions, but the latter being under Engiiſh colours, the former did not ſee fit to come on board him, although the boats boarding-crew were prepared for the purpoſe. Capt. K. was ſo nigh as to diſcover them to be Moors, or Algerines, by their turbans and beards.

☞ *Price of Stocks as in our laſt.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of EDWARD MANKIN, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of the county of Salem, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, that the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for ſaid county, on application to them made, have appointed the twenty-eighth day of July next for the ſaid Creditors to appear before any two or more of ſaid Judges, at the town of Salem, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid debtors eſtate ſhould not be made, and he be diſcharged from confinement, purſuant to an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 24th of November laſt, for the relief of inſolvent debtors then confined.

Salem, June 25, 1792. (*3t)

THE FOLLOWING IS THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH REVOLUTION SONG,

WITH A TRANSLATION.

CA IRA.

AH! ca ira, ca ira, ca ira,
Le peuple, en ce jour ſans ceſſe repet' ah!
Ah! ca ira, ca ira, ca ira,
Malgre mutins tout reuſſira.
Nos ennemis confus en reſ-tent la
Et nous all-ons chanter Al-le-lu-iah,
Ah! ca ira, ca ira, ca ira,
Quand Boileau jadis du Clerge, par la,
Comme un prophete il a predit ce la,
En chantant ma chan-ſonnet avec plaiſir on dira,
Ah! ca ira, ca ira, ca ira,
Malgre mutins tout reuſſira.
Ah! ca ira, ca ira, ca ira.

TRANSLATION.

Ah! 'twill do, 'twill do, 'twill do,
The people ſhall for e'er repeat,
Ah! 'twill do, 'twill do, 'twill do,
In ſpite of mut'nies we'll ſucceed.
Our enemies confus'd ſhall ſtand,
Whilſt Hallelujah chants our band,
Ah! 'twill do, 'twill do, 'twill do,
In days of yore ſo ſung Boileau,
His prophecies of Gallic Church,
With pleaſure ſhall my ſtrain repeat,
Ah! 'twill do, 'twill do, 'twill do,
In ſpite of mut'nies we'll ſucceed.

SOCIETY FOR ESTABLISHING

USEFUL MANUFACTURES.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures, held at Newark, on Friday the eighteenth day of May, 1792, at which time was paſſed the following.

Supplement to an ordinance, entitled, "An ordinance for ſecuring the punctual payment of the monies due on the ſubſcriptions to the ſociety for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures."

WHEREAS by the third ſection of the ordinance entitled, "An ordinance for ſecuring the punctual payment of the monies due on the ſubſcriptions to the ſociety for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures," it is ordained, that if any ſubſcriber or his aſſigns, ſhall neglect to pay the ſecond, third or fourth payment of his, her or their reſpective ſubſcriptions, for the ſpace of three days after the expiration of the time limited by the law of incorporation for the ſaid payments, that is to ſay, the ſecond payment, on the 13th day of July, 1792: that then and in that caſe, all and every ſhare or ſhares, of ſuch perſon or perſons, ſo neglecting to make ſuch payments as aforeſaid, and the monies by them previouſly paid, ſhall be forfeited, and forever thereafter veſted in the ſaid directors and their ſucceſſors for the common benefit of the ſaid ſociety.

And whereas circumſtances render it inexpedient to exact full payment of the ſecond inſtalment on the ſaid thirteenth day of July next, or within three days thereafter.

Be it therefore ordained, by the deputy governor and directors of the ſociety for eſtabliſhing uſeful manufactures, that if the ſaid ſecond payment ſhall be made in manner following, that is to ſay, one equal third part thereof, on or before the thirteenth day of Auguſt next, one other equal third part thereof, on or before the thirteenth day of September next, and one other equal third part thereof, on or before the thirteenth day of October next, with lawful intereſt computed thereon from the ſaid thirteenth day of July next, that then and in ſuch caſe, the ſaid penalty mentioned in the ſaid ſection, ſhall not be exacted, any thing in the ſaid ordinance to the contrary notwithſtanding.

A. MERCER, Dep. Gov.

Extract from the minutes,
JAMES GRIFFITHS, Clerk.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL HYSON and SOUCHONG,
Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at
No 19,
Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

TICKETS in the NEW-BRUNSWICK LOTTERY, are to be had at the following places, viz.---Samuel Cooper's Ferry; at Burlington, of R. Pierſon, Eſq. Bordentown, of Mr. John Van Emburgh; Mount Holly, of J. Read, Eſq. Trenton, of John Singer, Eſq. Amboy, of James Parker, Eſq. Elizabeth-Town, of R. Gray; Powles-Hook, of Col. Smith and Judge Hunt; Cranbury, of William Throckmorton Spotſwood; and of the Managers in Brunſwick.

A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			
5334	Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is			16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will poſitively commence on the ſecond Monday in July, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will he publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

*** Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Poſtmaſter, at New-Brunſwick, and encloſing good bills, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of ſuch letters.

New-Brunſwick, April 20, 1792.

Bank of the United States,

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the ſpecie proportion of the third payment due on the firſt Monday of July next, on each ſhare of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of diſcount and depoſit; and that transfers of public debt on account of ſuch payment, may be made on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commiſſioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which transfers to be depoſited in the office in which the ſpecie proportion of ſuch payment ſhall be made.

Reſolved, That the transfer books be cloſed fourteen days previous to the firſt days of July and January of each year.

By Order, JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

JONES & BURROUGHS,

STOCK-BROKERS,
STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and ſell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commiſſion, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Thoſe gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Boſton, March. 1792. (taw3m)

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship MOLLY, Captain PITT, from LISBON,

A FEW pipes and quarter-caſks of LISBON WINE, far ſuperior in quality to what is generally imported—And a few bales of the very beſt CORKS,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE,

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Choice three and five years old Bill of Exchange MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

London Market MADEIRA WINE, five years old, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

Choice old SHERRY WINE, by the quarter-caſk.

MESS BEEF, of a ſuperior quality, and ſuch as is fit for an Eaſt-India voyage, put up in this city.

Choice firſt quality BEEF, do.
Ditto ſecond ditto do.

BOSTON BEEF, equal to any from that country.

BURLINGTON PORK, of the firſt quality, and 114 Hhds. FLAX-SEED. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1792 (epgt)

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, ſtout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much ſwelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a ſhort linen coat, a pair of fuſtian breeches, a ruffled ſhirt, an old beaver hat, with ſhoes, ſtockings and buckles, all good. Alſo, a young NEGRO BOY named SAM, is 19 years of age, ſtout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown ſhort coat, overalls of a mixed cloth, fulled ſtockings, a new wool hat, new ſhoes and buckles.——Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118. *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1791, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, ſixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the beſt pieces publiſhed for and againſt the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America. Perhaps in no one work are ſo many valuable documents reſpecting the hiſtory of this country, collected together. His Excellency the Preſident of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more uſeful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deſerving of public encouragement." The ſubſcription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wiſh to be ſupplied with this work, are requeſted to give commiſſion to friends in the city to ſubſcribe for and receive it.——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete ſets.

2. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miſs More's Eſſays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioneſs of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

3. Smith's Hiſtory of New-York, from its firſt ſettlement to the year 1732. To which is annexed, a deſcription of the country, with a ſhort account of the inhabitants, their religious and political ſtate, and the conſtitution of the courts of juſtice. Price a dollar and a quarter.

4. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. profeſſor of moral philoſophy and logic in the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) ſay: "We have ſeen nothing on theſe ſubjects more plain, more perſpicuous, or more generally uſeful."——N. B. It is introduced into the Univerſity in Philadelphia.

5. Beauties of Poetry, Britiſh and American, containing ſelect productions of the moſt eminent Britiſh and American poets---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

6. Blair's Sermons, containing the whole of the three volumes of the Britiſh edition, in two---Price two dollars.

7. Necker's Treatiſe on the importance of Religious Opinions. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

8. Examination of the Obſervations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

9. The Conſtitutions of the ſeveral United States, with the Federal Conſtitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

10. M'Fingal, an epic poem, a new edition in 12mo.---Price three-eighths of a dollar.

11. American Jeſt Book, in two parts, with two very neat engravings---Price, bound, three-fifths of a dollar.

12 Garden of the Soul, by Biſhop Chalenor---Price, bound in calf and lettered, three quarters of a dollar---plain, half a dollar.

13 The Doway Tranſlation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, ſix dollars.

14. Devout Chriſtian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

15. Think well on't, or reflections for every day of the month. Price a quarter dollar.

16. Chriſtian Economy, tranſlated from a Greek manuſcript, found in the iſland of Patmos, where St. John wrote the Apocalypſe --Price a fifth of a dollar.

17. Hiſtory of Charles Grandiſon, abridged---Price a ſixth of a dollar.

18. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

19. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a ſixth of a dollar

Said CAREY has for ſale, a large aſſortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being ſupplied in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to ſuch as purchaſe quantities for public libraries, or to ſell again.

APRIL 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

At any time between this date and the firſt day of July enſuing,

A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY ſituated, and bounded on the Eaſt by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is firſt rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an eaſy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marſh, from which (by an eaſy aſcent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing ſtream of water runs through this tract, on which is a ſeat for a mill, and in which is good ſport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and ſmall game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the ſeaſon. A good manſion-houſe, garden, and neceſſary out-buildings; an orchard of the beſt kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a ſpring crop putting in. Apply to PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS, Eſq. No. 86, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Mr. HUMPHREY WATERMAN, at the Waſhington, on the Briſtol road; or to Doctor TOMB, at Neſhamany Ferry, Bucks County. The purchaſer, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the reſidue, paying intereſt. May 5. (ep.t.f.)

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
In the Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts*,
A SYSTEM *for the* DISCIPLINE *of the* ARTILLERY *in the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA;
OR,
THE YOUNG ARTILLERIST'S POCKET COMPANION.

IN THREE PARTS.

Part 1. CONTAINING the duty and practice of light field artillery.

Part 2. Containing the theory and practice of heavy artillery: to which will be added, an extract of a Treatiſe on the origin and principle of Courts-Martial, wrote by an experienced Officer in the line, and who did duty as Judge-Advocate in America.

Part 3. Laboratory duty; containing a great variety of directions for compoſition, and the method of making artificial fire-works, and the formation of ammunition for the different kinds of ordnance.

By WILLIAM STEVENS, Eſq.
An Officer in the American Artillery through the whole of the late revolution, and ſince in the Militia.

CONDITIONS.

This work to be printed on good paper with a handſome type neatly bound and lettered, in three pocket volumes, containing upwards of one thouſand pages; illuſtrated with a great variety of explanatory plates, executed by able artiſts.

The price to ſubſcribers, *One Dollar* each volume—to non-ſubſcribers, *One French Crown* each volume: and thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix ſetts, ſhall have a ſeventh *gratis*.

This work ſhall be publiſhed as ſoon as five hundred copies are ſubſcribed for.

Subſcription papers will be lodged with the principal Printers Bookſellers in the United States of America.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, ſhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thouſand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congreſs, aſcertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.